## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding for Wool or Mutton.

There is such a thing as feeding lambs and ewes either for wool or mutton. If for wool only, a pasture diet is generally sufficient; but when for mutton or an increase in the wool, grain is essential. For good mutton both ewes and lambs need grain food. There is a good mixture in corn meal and flax seed oil meal.

Clean the Plow.

The department of agriculture thinks that having a plow clean and bright is of sufficient importance to warra t it in publishing directions for cleaning it, which will also work well for other tools of iron or steel. Slowly add one-half pint of sulphuric acid to one quart of water, handling it carefully and stirring slowly, as considerable heat will result from the mixing. When cool moisten the surface of the metal with this, and then rub dry, offer which washes of with the proper water. after which wash off with pure water. This application should clean any surface not too badly rusted, but if the tool has been long neglected it may require more than one application. After they are thoroughly cleaused we would advise a thorough coating of grease before putting away, and when they are taken out to use give them another greasing and they will go "one horse's draft easier," as the old farmer used to say his scythe did after it had been properly whetted. Not only is it much easier for the team, but for the plowman, if the plow is clean and bright, as the adhering soil makes it handle hard when the plow

Treatment of Milk for Bottling.

If milk is from a healthy cow that has wholesome food, pure air and water, and the milk carefully drawn in a pure atmosphere, we may reasonably expect the intercellular spaces in the milk to contain nothing objectionable to the organs of smell or taste. Considerable animal heat is of course present at first, but this passes off quickly during the cooling of the milk. Indeed, if obtained in the manner just described, milk may be bottled and submerged in ice water before it becomes fairly cold, with the very

becomes fairly cold, with the very best of results.

This also is the proper method of chilling pasteurized milk, which we prefer to bottle at a temperature of not less than 110 degrees fahrenheit. It is surprising how rapidly a bott e of hot milk will cool down in a tank of ice water or even water at 50 degrees fahrenheit. Water cools bottled milk faster than air, even though the latter be 20 degrees colder than the water. Chilled in this manner, i. e., in stoppered bottles, milk loses i. e., in stoppered bottles, milk loses its heat without any replacement of air between the molecules and is therefore certain not to have been contaminated during the process.— New England Homestead.

Something from nothing you can't take. Most of us are beginning to realize the truth of this trite saying in tegard to most things about us. It is a poor farmer who does not realize that he can not take the grain from the fields year after year, returning nothing to them without some time, sooner or later, getting to the end of his string and finding his land run down and bankrupt. But some poultrymen have not discovered that the same principle holds good in regard to hens. You can't get something from nothing there either. If your hens are to lay eggs, they must have something to work with; they must get egg-forming elements from some source or other. In recent years the practical poultryman has been able to double his egg supply in the winter by careful study of egg-producing foods. Prominent among these must be placed green cut-bone, a food that is easily and observe their and that places green cut-bone, a food that is easily and cheaply obtained and that is undoubtedly the greatest egg-producer ever fed to hens. The bone, when finely cut while it is still green, supplies that element of animal food so needed and relished by fowls, taking the place of the bugs and worms which hens devour so greedily upon the range. Moreover, the bone supplies the mineral matter needed for egg formation, the lime, the phos-phate, the magnesia, and is, in short, an ideal egg food. When we consider how cheaply the bones can be procured, and how little trouble it is prepare them for the fowls, it is diffi-cult to understand why any poultry-man neglects their use.—Tennessee

Advantages of Special Crops.

In the vicinity of cities and large manufacturing towns the intelligent farmer will find it to his interest to confine himself to one or two crops, as money crops, but in his selection he should exercise his best judgment to select only crops adapted to his particular soil and locality. He should also select those which he understands how to grow and takes interest enough in the subject to investigate, and should experiment sufficiently to keep in advance of the ordinary cultivator.

There are many advantages in hav-ing one principal crop. The farmer's attention is not distracted as with mixed farming, and his mind being concentrated on one point, he is more likely to know the proper time to perform the different operations for the crop, and to realize the importance of never being behindhand in doing any of them. It is true that to suc well in special crops requires as high intelligence as in mixed crops, if not higher; for when the producer goes to market with his crops, his principal competitors are those who are devoti g their time to making every possi-ble improvement for the production of

the same crop he is producing. So if he is to compete with them successfully he must be able not only to select a soil exactly suited to the crop, but to know the best methods of preparing the soil and cultivating the crop. If he is not able to do this he will lag behind, and his profits will be greatly reduced. He must also learn how to put his produce up in the most at treative forms as that when put on the put his produce up in the most at-tractive form, so that when put on the market it will at once attract the attention of the buyers. - American Ag

Fertilizing Corn for Grain.

Farmers well understand as a rule that live stock are fed with reference to what is expected of them. Feeding, for example, for milk is a very different thing than a mere maintenance ration or from a fattening ration. In the same sense, crops may be fed for grain or for forage—that is, stalk and

Few farmers but have had experience with a rank growth of stalk, but a light yield of grain, in growing corn, and in some cases this may be desir-able. Corn grown for the silo is a able. Corn grown for the silo is a very different matter from corn grown for grain, and no observant farmer will use the same methods of culture for both.

for both.

It sometimes happens, very frequently, in fact, on soils long under the plow, that though the corn is grown for grain, the yield is very disappointing. Lack of rain does not always account for this, as neighboring fields prove satisfactory though subject to the same climatic conditions. Throughout New England corn is commonly grown on clover sod. It is noticeable that the poorer the sod, the poorer the yield of grain, though the stalks may make a brave showing so far as height is concerned, though

far as height is concerned, though they are generally badly down at har-vest. This is due directly to a lack of mineral fertilizer, potash and phos-

Clover roots and stubble carry con siderable potash and phosphates, but clover, like other plants, may be staved in mineral plant food, though starved in mineral plant food, though still making a great show of growth. The writer has seen clover fields which promised at least two tons per acre, but which barely gave one when put to the test. Corn on such clover sod is sure to give a light crop of grain, and also grain which will not weigh up in the bushel measure.

In some way potash and phosphates have a marked effect on the production of seeds of plants. The two fertilizer ingredients seem to act in conjunction, the one aiding the assimila-

junction, the one aiding the assimila-tion of the other. On soils somewhat light, kainit alone has been known to give large yields of well-filled-out

The mineral fertilizers may be ap-The mineral fertilizers may be applied with excellent results as late as the middle of June, broadcasting in the rows just before working. On soils in good tilth, the application may be doubled very profitably. With such treatment, there may be no fear, or even risk, of a light yield of grain accompanying a heavy yield of stalks; or, in fact, a failure of the crimson clover sown in Angust, provided the clover sown in August, provided the clover seed be of good quality.—S. P. Cox in American Cultivator.

Poultry Notes. Mend that leaky roof.

Change feed frequently.

Many an egg is lost by over-feed-

Soft feed of any kind is fattening, especially corn meal.

It is hard work to overfeed young

stock with proper food.

Don't crowd fifty hens in a house where only twenty should be.

For mature stock there is no better mash than bran and ground oats.

Large and small turkeys should not be shipped in same ccops. Have each

coop uniform in size.

Turkeys should be picked dry when intended for shipment. Pack them carefeully in boxes layer upon layer.

Don't fool away much time doctor-ing hens. Unless it is a specially variable one, it will be cheaper and safer to chop its head off and bury it. Don't keep too many breeds. Make a specialty of a few and then strive to grade up the highest standard. Unless y u are a fancier one breed is

Now sel arate the fowls you expect to sell, and begin to pour the corn into them. If you intend to fatten them it should be done quickly and

A Bishop's Discovery About Hens.

corn will do it.

The archbishop of Canterbury, in his youth had some experience as a farmer. Evidently the bishop of London's education in that respect was neglected. It the account of one of his species at the church congress he is reported as saying: "There is a certain class of people who are like hens when they have laid an egg. They form their opinion with such difficulty, apparently, and so seldom, that when they have formed one they go and crow to all the world to show that t ey have done it." We would respectfully advise Dr. Creighton not to draw an illustration from crowing hens if he should ever be addressing a rural audience. - Westminster Gazette.

The new carpet for the House of Representatives in Washington will be red this session. It is that shade every other year. Green is the color in the intervening years. These shades are chosen because they are not so liable to fade, and because they tend to brighten the chamber. The carpeta are made under contract; and one of the stipulations is that the manufac-turer shall not duplicate the pattern. The old carpets are renovated and placed on the floors of the committee rooms.—New York World.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

A STANCE OF THE STANCE OF THE



THE MODIFIED JERSEY.

jersey made more beautiful a thousand times. The winter and early spring models shown in a few of the most exclusive shops are exquisite beyond description. They are made not only in black, but in solid colors of the group and farm at a Some of blue, green, red, fawn, etc. Son the black models are braided spangled most elabarately in Bolero and Persian lamb effects. Some of them are corded and some are plain. In fact, there is every possible style. It has been hinted that the jersey is a garment for plump women only, but the present fashions are becoming to

New York City (Special).—Women shaped like skirts. The top is set in simple bias or crosscut band, through eigrsey, a garment of undoubted popularity several years ago, is about to return to them. Perhaps it would be as well to say that it is the same old placed beneath the corset fastenings almost at the bottom of the hips, so as not to enlarge the figure by a line. The flounces are shaped and covered with lace like those of last year.

Long Capes in Favor.

Long capes have come to be very much regarded with favor. Care must be taken to have the cape cut broad enough. The stylish cape of to-day does not reduce the width of the woman's shoulders. It is the misfortune of too many of the golf capes now worn that they are cut so narrow in the shoulders.

Plaited Skirts

One of the latest fashions shows skirts with rather shallow folds resembling kilting all round; the folds or plaits are there certainly and give somewhat greater flow to the foot of

Tailor Dresses With Pipings.

Pipings of silk and velvet continue to be much used. Many garments and suits of the strictly tailor-made class have seams finished with velvet pipings, and the effect is very good.

The most beautiful boas are the long round ones, huge in size and made of the fluffy fur of the cub bear. The muffs to match are proportion-ately large, and are round and plain.

The Sleeve the Feature.

A feature of the new gown is, of course, the sleeve, that has been gocourse, the sleeve, that has been going through the same process of evolution, or rather revolution, on which the skirts are just entering. There is no question that fashion has gone back again to the tight sleeve, and now there is just as much attention said to having the sleeve fit closely the present fashions are becoming to slender figures as well.

Three Millinery Triumphs.

Gray in all shades of ash, pearl and stone is as popular as ever. The charming hat shown on the left of the



The model on the right of the group is the very smartest toque of the season. The fur is of otter, soft as down and sheeny as satin, combined with velvet of silvery lilac. The design is the very perfection of simplicity, but is none the less rich and beautiful as

How to Utilize Lace Handkerchiefs Who of us has not got one or two cherished and delicate handkerchiefs cherished and delicate handkerchiefs of priceless old lace that we keep among our most valued possessions? and how often we pine for the opportunity of showing them to our admiring friends? A new use has come in for them which is attractive in the last degree. This is to remove the combridge and to use the last the cambric centre and to use the lace as a yoke on a costly frock. Then, again, we can wear them as a frill at our neck, as a knot, or fold them so as to use as a collar to a silk or muslin

Fashionable Purse Bagg

With the present pocketless dresses, With the present pocketless dresses, it is necessary for the up-to-date woman to carry some receptacle for the handkerchief, purse, etc. Very pretty small bags, some of the reticule shape, others of oblong form, are considered with us the proper thing. They are made in colored leather matching the costume in color, with chased gilt (or gold) clasp and chain, and contain small interior pockets for smelling bottles, watch and other sundries.

Petticcats are tighter than ever

large illustration is of velvet in a sil- fashion is kind enough to allow a cerround brim and heavily shirred and folded crown. Snow-white gulls are set close on either side of a tall velvet to of the sleeve—but the very top of the sleeve—but the very smartest coats and waists are bow in front and the combination of delicate white plumage and silver-gray is away be autiful. delicate white plumage and silver-gray is very beautiful.

The frame of the hat in the centre of the group in the large picture is of sapphire-blue velvet. It rolls high and sharp on the left side, down which soft silk is drawn in full, rich folds. But the glory and pride of the whole is a gorgeous South African bird of gleaming plumage. The feathers are of glowing metallic blue, and the head of white and rose, with the big black eye in high relief.

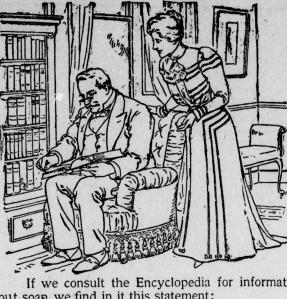
The model on the right of the group

In the accompanying drawing, taken from Harper's Bazar, is shown a



CHILD'S DAINTY FROCK

child's frock of figured delsine, gored skirt is trimmed with band insertion. The pleated waist is trimmed with a band of the material outlined with lace insertion.



If we consult the Encyclopedia for information about soap, we find in it this statement:

"The manufacturer of toilet soap generally takes care to present his wares in convenient form and of agreeable appearance and smell; the more weighty duty of having them free from uncombined alkali is in many cases entirely overlooked."

The authority is good, the statement is undoubtedly true, and careful people realize more and more that it is best to buy only an old-established brand like the "Ivory." A brand that they know is pure and harmless.

IVORY SOAP-99 4/100 PER CENT. PURE.

The Straw and the Camel.

Once upon a time an Arab roached his camel in much anxiety

of spirit.
"This, O Camel!" he said, "is the last straw! As you know, it is supposed to break your back, but I'm going to take the responsibility of

Accordingly the camel, partook of the straw, and presently died of indigestion, complicated with appendicitis.

This fable teaches how hard it is to the care of t

thwart destiny .- Puck.

What Do the Children Drink Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about & as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

In the United Kingdom there are 300,000 persons named Smith.

How's This?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions are not believed in the control of the c

Unvaccinated persons are not allowed to rote in Norway.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

The average height of the horse is about ourteen hands.

Dr. Bull's
Cough Consumption. Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Syrup Bronchitis, Hoars eness, Asthms, Whooping.

ARTERSINK

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

and fools, hoping to mu rener.

be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulastions, outward application of liminents too numerious to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me valiet.

eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief. Septenber, et he urgent request of a friend was had been afflicted, as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me sace, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valies.

Your Tipe. STARR.

Emigrant Commissioner.



RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured
fasantly Provented by
BR. KLINE'S GREAT
HERVE RESTORER

DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claima Late Frincipal Extenses U.S. Pession Survey Syrs in Civil war, 15 a Sudiocating claims, atty MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLY

SO'S CURE FOR BURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Cough Byrup. Testes Good. Des in time. Sold by druggists. ONSUMPTION

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6 French Briar Wood Pipe. 57
Razor, hollow ground, fine English 57
Razor, hollow ground, fine English 58
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality. 50
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality. 51
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver. 71
11 Knife. "Keen Kutter." two blades. 75
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter." two blades. 75
13 Huncher Knife, "Keen Kutter." two blades. 75
14 Nut Set, Clacker and Flicks. 157
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